

Great Battles Raging Along Danube River

PART ONE
NEWS SECTION
PAGES ONE TO TEN.

THE WEATHER
Fair

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OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1914—FIVE SECTIONS—THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

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GERMANS ACCUSE ALLIES OF BRUTAL TACTICS IN WAR

Says France and England Have Organized a Popular War and Private Citizens Are Firing.

TEUTONS GIVE WARNING
Say Such Tactics Will Be Resented by the Soldiers at the Front.

CITIZENS SO CAUGHT SHOT
Total Number of Germans Killed So Far in the War Given as Fifteen Thousand.

BELGIANS ARE SATISFIED
Say There is Great Demoralization Among German Troops.

FRENCH SHOW ENTHUSIASM
German Emperor Has Armored War Train with Which He May Go to the Front to Lead Troops in Battle.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company in Rome says a message from Berlin asserts that Germany has sent to France and Belgium through neutral powers, a note stating that reports received from the German army leave no doubt that France and Belgium have organized a popular war against Germany in which private citizens, not wearing uniforms are firing upon German troops.

Germany gives notice that from today every Belgian or French private citizen who fires on German troops, or tries to interfere with communications between the army of the invasion and the rear guard or, to interfere in any way with the advance of the German army will be shot. The note adds that if the war thus assumes a brutal character it will be the fault of France and Belgium and not of Germany.

German Loss Fifteen Thousand.
LONDON, Aug. 15.—(7 p. m.)—The Central News correspondent at Brussels, who has returned from the front, estimates that the German losses in killed throughout the fighting against the Belgians so far amounts to 15,000 men.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 15.—(7 p. m.)—(Via London, Aug. 15, 3:40 p. m.)—It was officially announced this afternoon that the situation remains satisfactory and that nothing happened during last night.

A Belgian sergeant who escaped from Liege asserts that there is much demoralization among the German troops there. A German officer and eight soldiers committed suicide by throwing themselves into the river Meuse.

Field Marshal Cheered.
PARIS, Aug. 15.—(1:35 p. m.)—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British field army, was greeted by a vast crowd when he arrived at the railroad station in Paris today. The people cheered and sang the British national anthem when the field marshal came out of the station in his khaki uniform. He was attended by the British ambassador and the French minister of the interior and was followed by a numerous staff.

Sir John spent the day in conference with Adolphe Messimy, minister of the war, and in paying formal visits to President Poincare and Premier Viviani.

*LONDON, Aug. 15.—(1:35 p. m.)—The German Emperor's war train is described by a refugee just escaped from Germany. The train appropriated for the use of the emperor and his war staff and consists of dining, council and sleeping saloon car, added to which are well

The Weather

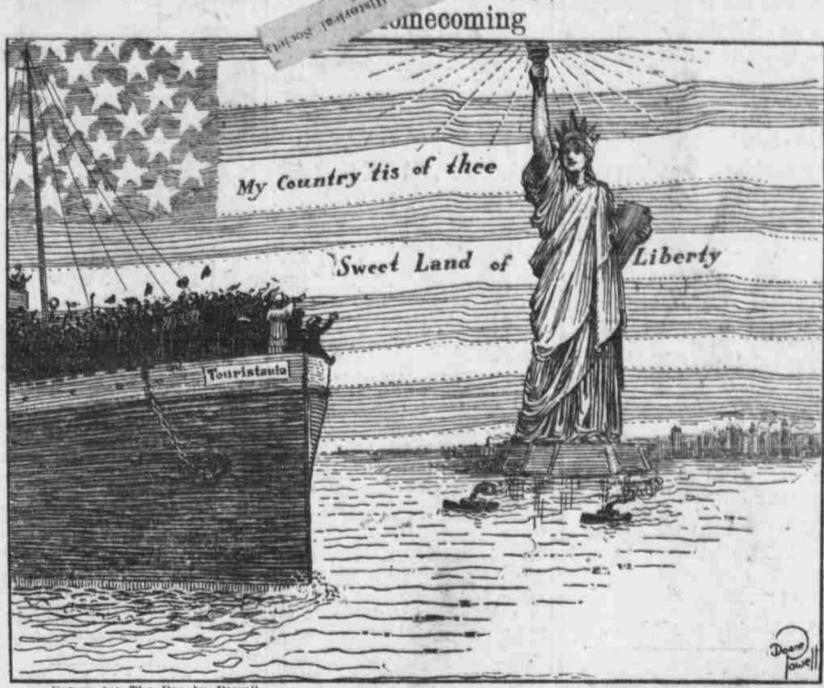
Forecast till 7 p. m. Sunday:
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity—Fair, warmer.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Temp.	Wind	Dir.	Rel.
5 A. M.	60	10	W	70
6 A. M.	62	10	W	70
7 A. M.	64	10	W	70
8 A. M.	66	10	W	70
9 A. M.	68	10	W	70
10 A. M.	70	10	W	70
11 A. M.	72	10	W	70
12 M.	74	10	W	70
1 P. M.	76	10	W	70
2 P. M.	78	10	W	70
3 P. M.	80	10	W	70
4 P. M.	82	10	W	70
5 P. M.	84	10	W	70
6 P. M.	86	10	W	70
7 P. M.	88	10	W	70
8 P. M.	90	10	W	70

Local Weather Record.

Highest yesterday	91
Lowest yesterday	65
Mean temperature	78
Precipitation	0.00
Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:	
Normal temperature	75
Excess for the day	15
Total excess since March 1	267
Normal precipitation	11 inch
Deficiency for the day	11 inch
Total deficiency since March 1	4.30 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1914	4.30 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1913	1.30 inches



Drawn for The Bee by Powell.

CUT DOWN WHEN FLEE FROM FIRE

Negro Sets "Love's Cottage" Afire and Chops Down Inmates with Hatchet as They Rush Out.

TWO KILLED, SIX ARE INJURED
Summer Home of Frank Lloyd Wright, Noted Architect, in Wisconsin Where Affinity Stayed Burned.

SPRING GREEN, Wis., Aug. 15.—Two persons were killed and six were injured late today at the summer home of Frank Lloyd Wright of Chicago, when a negro set fire to the cottage and then cut down members of the household with a hatchet as they rushed from the burning building.

The dead: MRS. NEMAH BERTHWICK CHENEY WRIGHT, EMIL BODELL, a draftsman in Wright's employ. The injured: John and Martha Cheney, children of Mrs. Cheney, William Weston, Ernest Weston, Herman Fritz, David Lindblum.

The authorities are searching for Julia Carlton, a negro cook employed in the Wright home. Gertrude Carlton, his wife, was taken into custody today, while walking along near by, and is being held pending an investigation.

Strangled from Wife.
CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Frank Lloyd Wright, who is one of the best known architects in the central states, and is credited with being among the first to design a bungalow in this country, was strangled from his wife several years ago and after a scandal which linked his name with that of Mrs. Nemah Borthwick Cheney, the wife of a neighbor, in Oak park, suburb.

Affairs of the Wright and Cheney families first became public in 1909, when Mrs. Cheney and Mr. Wright departed for Europe, where they remained until early in 1913. Until their return Mrs. Cheney did not go to her home in Oak Park, where she had left her children with her husband. Wright, however, went to his family and reports of forgiveness and reconciliation were current.

A dividing wall separating the Wright home into two apartments was erected. Mrs. Wright occupied one and Wright the other. The children spent part of the time with each parent. After a month or so a

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The National Capital PANAMA CANAL OPEN TO TRAFFIC

Met at 11 a. m. Debated the bill to require federal registration of all opium dealers or producers. Met at noon. Debate was resumed on the conservation bill.

ONE MAN CAPTURES TRAIN OF UHLANS
Alsatian Engineer Hauls Seven Hundred German Cavalrymen Into France.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Paris tells of the capture of 700 German Uhlans single handed by an Alsatian locomotive driver. He was moving a train carrying Uhlans to the frontier and purposely diverted it to another track and ran the cars full speed into France.

He stopped at the first French station and handed over the whole trainload of Germans with their horse equipment to French soldiers.

Aged Couple Killed; Team Runs Away
ALBION, Neb., Aug. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—David Whitten, well-to-do farmer, and his wife, both 70 years old, were killed today near the town limits when their team became frightened by animals belonging to a traveling show, and ran away.

Both were thrown from their vehicle and died shortly afterward. They were pioneer residents of Boone county and well known. They are survived by several grown children.

HOUSTON DENIES ADVISING FARMERS TO HOLD CROPS
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Secretary Houston today requested publication of an announcement that the Department of Agriculture had sent no communication or advice to farmers throughout the country counseling them to hold their crops.

Any of the foreign warships now in the Atlantic and Pacific waters could also make the trip, but the naval plans of the European powers which have vessels off both coasts of the United States are not known here. No embarrassment will face the United States when one of the vessels of the belligerents seeks passage. Strict rules are laid down in the treaty for the perpetual neutralization of the canal and every detail will be under the direction of Governor Goethals and his staff. Except in cases of absolute necessity, vessels of the belligerents must make uninterrupted passage through the canal. They may not coal, revictual or embark or disembark troops in the canal zone and these provisions also apply to the terminal waters at both ends of the canal, within a limit of three miles.

Twenty-four hours is the limit of time a belligerent vessel can remain within the canal, except in cases of distress and a vessel of war of one cannot depart within twenty-four hours from the de-

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GERMANS MEET RESISTANCE IN ALSACE

GREAT BATTLE ALONG DANUBE, SAVE AND DRINA
Fighting Said to Extend Nearly Entire Length of the Austrian-Serbian Frontier.

AUSTRIANS LOSE MAIN FIGHT
Four Hundred Thousand Men Try to Cross River Danube East of Belgrade.

SUCCEED AT OTHER POINTS
They Cross Save and Drina Rivers from Bosnia and Occupy Sabac and Los Nitz.

COSSACK VICTORY CONFIRMED
Two Austrian Regiments Annihilated Near River Dniester.

RUSSIANS INVADE PRUSSIA
Czar's General Staff Announces Destruction of Local Railroad and Telegraph Lines at Eleven Points.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—(6:15 a. m.)—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Nish, Serbia, says that after incessant bombardment along the entire frontier line of the Save and Danube the Austrians have succeeded in forcing an entry into Sabac, on the Save, thirty-seven miles west of Belgrade, and into Los Nitz, on the river Drina.

The Austrians renewed the attempt to cross the Danube at Belgrade and at other points, but were repulsed.

The correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company at Nish, describing the same fighting, says that 400,000 Austrians made a concerted attack along the entire frontier, but were repulsed with heavy casualties.

9:20 a. m.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Nish, dated August 13 and sent by way of Athens, gives the Serbian official account of recent fighting on the frontier.

"Four hundred thousand Austrians," says the war office, "attacked the Serbians last night. A fierce battle extended all along the line. Finally the Austrians were repulsed with heavy casualties towards Tekia, on the Roumanian frontier, and also repulsed from Belgrade, where they had attempted to cross the Danube, but through numerical superiority the enemy succeeded in crossing the Save."

The Serbians are concentrating for a big engagement, which is expected this evening. The chief of the Serbian general staff considers the fall of Sabac of no serious importance.

Russian Victory Confirmed.
LONDON, Aug. 15.—(11:39 a. m.)—The French minister of foreign affairs in telegraphing to the French embassy here today a summary of the various conflicts about which reports already have been published gives official confirmation of a Russian victory over the Austrians on the river Dniester. He says the Fourth infantry regiment and the First cavalry regiment of the Austrian army were annihilated by the Russians.

The French minister adds that the positions in upper Alsace and at Liege, Belgium, are unchanged, and concludes: "In consequence of the universal outcry the German government has decided to remit to the former French ambassador at Berlin the 300 he had been compelled

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War Summary

The Petit Journal of Paris says it learns "on unimpeachable authority" that Japan is resolved to declare war on Germany.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin received in London says in an interview Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg represented the war "a life and death struggle between the Germans and Russians."

Paris declares officially that the Saales pass over the Vosges has been occupied by French troops.

Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, commander-in-chief of the army, calls on the Poles to be loyal to Russia and promises them autonomy.

The Exchange Telegraph company of London says 400,000 Austrian troops made a concentrated dash on Serbia, but were repulsed with heavy casualties.

The Belgian general staff reports the position of its army as excellent.

Belgian dispatches report two companies of German infantry ambushed by Belgians. Fifty Germans are said to have been killed.

Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the English field army, arrived in Paris.

From Rome a report of an attempt to reconstruct the league of the Balkan nations with the object of assisting Russia and restraining Turkey.

General Stein of the German general staff in a manifesto to the German nation cautions the people against believing anything not made public officially. He said all news will be published in good time and there will be no exaggeration or minimizing.

General Otto Von Emmich, German commander at Liege, is dead. He has been succeeded by General Von Der Marwitz.

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FRENCH ADVANCE INTO HIGH VALES OF UPPER ALSACE

Force Takes Possession of City of Saales After Driving Out Garrison of Germans.

BRITISH CENSOR ON OUTLOOK
Statement Says German Offensive Movement in the Vosges Has Been Arrested.

BELGIAN STAFF PUTS ON LID
Says Conditions Satisfactory, but No More Bulletins Will Be Issued for Strategic Reasons.

STILL FIGHTING AT LIEGE
Belgian Major Contradicts Report Forts Have Surrendered.

TURKEY TRAPPED BY GERMANY
Report that British Admiral Has Taken Command of Battleships Bought from Kaiser—Will Not Be Used on Czar.

BULLETIN.
LONDON, Aug. 15.—(3:50 p. m.)—There are indications of an intention on the part of the German troops to envelop the extreme left of the allied forces, according to a statement issued by the official press bureau here this afternoon.

BULLETIN.
LONDON, Aug. 15.—(8:10 a. m.)—The British official press-bureau in its communication today says: "The German offensive is for the moment arrested in upper Alsace and there are indications that the French have made progress on that side."

"The French troops are advancing into the high Alsatian valleys of the Vosges mountains. Since their occupation of the Saales region in German territory, on the frontier of Alsace, which was announced yesterday, the French troops have entered the town of Saales itself, driving out the German troops. Today they collected the kila abandoned by the German fugitives.

"In the Woivre district, in the department of the Meuse, the French troops today fired at and brought down a hostile aeroplane which was flying at a height of over 1,000 yards. The two German officers occupying the flying machine were taken prisoners.

"In the same district a battalion of French light infantry put to flight a battalion of German landwehr, taking forty prisoners.

"The Belgian cavalry continues to be successful in the neighborhood of Hasselt."

BULLETIN.
BRUSSELS, Aug. 14.—(Via Paris, Aug. 15, 11:05 p. m.)—The

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GERMANY REGRETS CONFLICT
Chancellor Says It is with a Heavy Heart that Germany Sees England Lined Up with Its Enemies.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—(8 a. m.)—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company from St. Petersburg says that Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, has addressed a manifesto to Poland, appealing for the loyalty of the Poles and promising them autonomy in return. The manifesto reads: "The hour has sounded when the sacred dream of your fathers may be realized. A hundred and fifty years ago the living body of Poland was torn to pieces, but its soul survived and it lived in hope that for the Polish people would come an hour of regeneration and reconciliation with Russia."

"The Russian army brings you the solemn news of this reconciliation which affects the frontiers covering the Polish people whom it unites conjointly under the sceptre of the czar of Russia. Under this sceptre Poland will be born again, free in its religion, its language and autonomous."

"Russia expects from you only the loyalty to which history has bound you. With open heart and a brotherly hand extended, Great Russia comes to meet

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American Teachers in Switzerland Are Detained for Present
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—American Minister Stovall at Berne cabled asking that all schools and colleges in the United States be informed that teachers in Switzerland must remain in that country until they have arranged for transportation to leave. This was interpreted by department officials to mean that Switzerland did not want Americans to leave until a definite route to a seaport had been arranged.

The legation at Norway reported that ordinary commercial transportation was open, but insufficient to relieve the congestion. No ships are available except those running and booked months in advance.

From the American consul at Copenhagen the State department received word that vessels can depart from Esboerg; that daily service has been established to England, but that all Americans had left Esboerg.

The State department was later informed through the Swiss legation here that at a conference between the president of Switzerland and the various ministers a complete plan was drawn up for the transportation of Americans.

This plan was submitted to Minister Stovall and awaits execution till the State department here is able to announce that it has secured means of water transportation for the Americans. Assurance were given by the Swiss government that the Americans were in perfect safety and that the only reason given for their detention in the country was the fact that they were in greater safety in Switzerland.

Railways in South France still were in operation, it was stated, and as soon as ships could be provided by the United States the Swiss president's plan would be put into effect, probably by means of

Sweden Hostile to Russia, but Will Try to Keep Out of War

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, August 1, 1914.—Special Correspondence to The Bee.—The political situation in Europe at the present time is very strained, and we are in Sweden ready for almost anything. In the German-Slavic controversy Sweden, in the nature of the case, leans toward Austria. Sweden's most dangerous enemy is Russia. We are told that a detachment of Swedish soldiers has already been commissioned to leave for Gotland to be in readiness for a possible invasion of Russians. The island of Gotland by virtue of its position in the Baltic between Sweden and Finland is of strategic importance. No one can tell what is going to happen, and fears are entertained that a general European

war is about to break out. A Russian aerial fleet may some morning drop its bombs over Stockholm and Gothenburg. President Poincare of France visited Stockholm the other day, having had a conference with the Czar shortly before, and the French president assured the Swedish government that there was absolutely no intention on the part of the Russian government to attack Sweden. The facts of history can, however, not be forgotten, and fears of Russian invasion will not down. These is, however, but little excitement prevailing just now; a feeling of resignation is making itself felt in the country, and we are patiently awaiting developments

Joseph Alexis